

STRONG ACTION OF NEW LEADER AVERTS REVOLT

Premier Leal of Portugal
Vows to Restore Pub-
lic Order

AGITATORS FURIOUS

Threatens to Stamp Out
Radical Element Like
Venomous Reptiles

LISBON, Jan. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Cunha Leal, the new premier of Portugal who assumed office about the middle of December, has vowed that he will restore public order in the country and pledged his honor to bring to justice the assassins of former Premier Granjo and several other statesmen murdered in the October revolution.

He is taking energetic measures to keep these revolutionary elements in control. Several military and naval officers have been sent from Lisbon to the provinces in punishment for taking part in political meetings of civilians.

The new premier has appointed as civilian governor of Lisbon Lieutenant Agostinho Lameira, a naval officer who had declared that he would not wear his uniform again until justice had been done to the assassins of Granjo.

REMOVAL OF REVOLT
Premier Leal had made a similar vow shortly after the assassinations. His accession to power was brought about within 24 hours after the previous ministry had fallen and was attended by the dramatic incidents. The air was thick with rumors of approaching revolutionary events. A cabinet of the extremist elements already had been formed and was ready to leap into power. The newspapers state that his choice as premier saved the country from a civil war.

When it became known that Leal was forming a cabinet all the extremist elements concerned in the revolution in October last, including soldiers, sailors, civil revolutionaries and some officers met and sent emissaries to the president warning him that they would not accept Leal's cabinet and demanding that Mesquita de Carvalho be made premier. When they learned that they were to take part in speeches and grave threats were delivered at a revolutionary club and promises were made that the revolutionary program would be carried out at whatever cost.

On assuming power, Premier Leal declared that he would "squash all agitators and those who commit fresh crimes as if they were venomous reptiles." He promised that all his efforts would be directed to enforce order and lessen the grave economic and financial situation in Portugal. He declared that the men who had urged him to accept the office feared that the continuation of disorder in Portugal would bring about foreign intervention. The premier said he realized that his life was endangered but to refuse to accept the office would have been an act of cowardice.

Premier Leal's task was complicated by a meeting held outside the capital of members of the parliament which was dissolved at the time of the October revolution who presented to the government a demand that they be convoked in a new parliament in Lisbon. This Leal refused to do.

400 DIE YEARLY IN STREETS OF PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Four hundred persons were killed in Paris streets by automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles and tramways and other means of locomotion in 1921.

The problem of street traffic has been the subject of many investigations and numerous reports and recommendations have been made to Prefect of Police Loullier.

Some time ago "red bands" about six feet wide were painted across the streets at the intersections of the busiest corners of the city, policemen were stationed at these points to motion automobiles to slow up and pedestrians crossing the streets on the "red bands" were supposed to be in absolute safety.

Pedestrians, however, seemed to think it was below their dignity to walk the "red band" and now they have been abandoned for "zones of safety." The latter will consist of adopting the system in vogue in New York at the busiest corners along Broadway or Fifth avenue.

Parisian chauffeurs, however, show little regard for the policemen waving the white baton and continually "run past signals" in a way that would bring them before a New York magistrate to be fined. In Paris it brings nothing but good natured banter generally directed against the policeman from pedestrians who may be run over at the next corner.

Former Minister of Justice, Hail, of the Clemenceau cabinet, Viscount de Rohan-Chabot, and Viscount de Wignacourt were the most prominent persons who were run down and killed by automobiles in the past year.

ART SCHOOL GAVE BENEDICT PLEASURE

ROME, Jan. 28.—Pope Benedict derived much pleasure from the school of tapestry which he caused to be established among the many workers who spend their lives in decorating or repairing the immense palace of the Vatican.

The school is now in full working order and producing beautiful painted copies of the tapestry pictures. It is housed in some of the rooms of the old papal mint, off the Vatican gardens and, after his afternoon walk, the pope sometimes looked in to see how the work was progressing and to order fresh subjects.

The school has just completed a copy of Crivelli's Madonna, in the Vatican picture gallery, which it has taken 14 months to produce, and the pontiff ordered a reproduction of the upper part of Raphael's marvelous "Disputa" which will measure 12 square yards, and will require seven or eight years to complete.

The Vatican contains the most glorious tapestries in the world, many of them almost unknown to the general public. There are the famous Raphael tapestries in the Stanze; the fifteenth century tapestries of the Borgias apartment; the incomparable Farnese tapestries and those given by Louis XIV of France to the pope of his day.

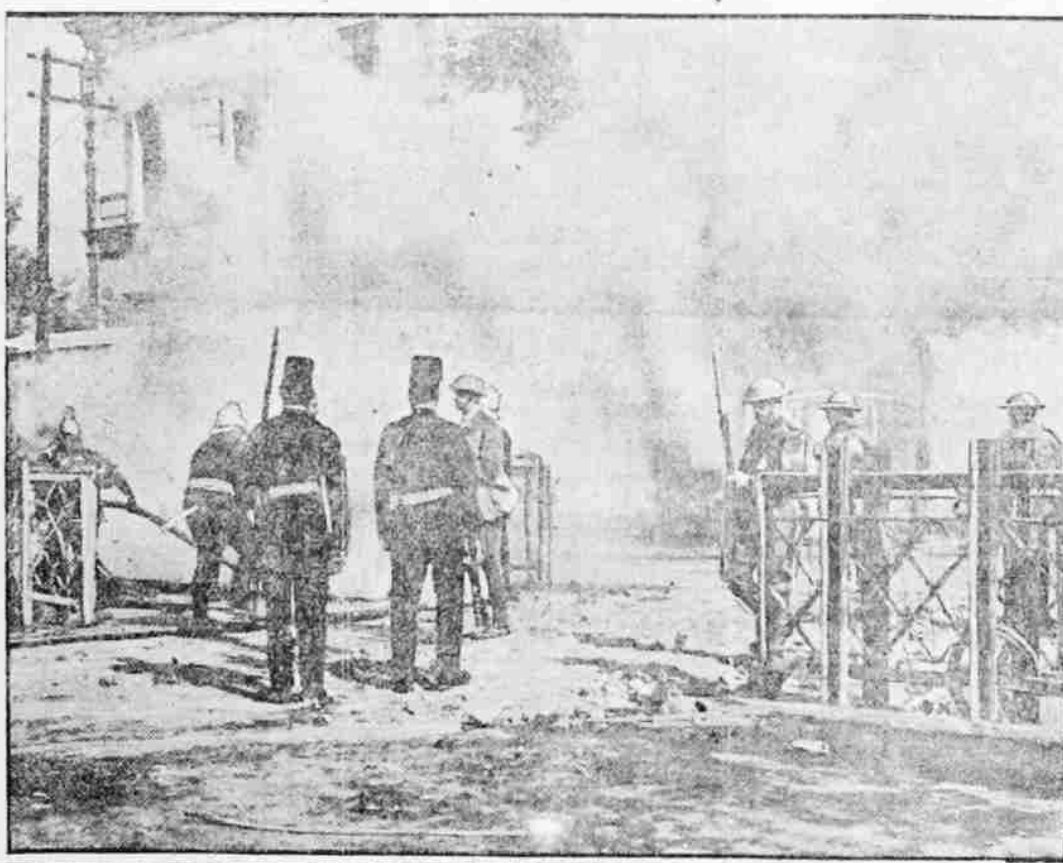
FIRST PICTURE FROM ERIN

This picture is the first to reach America of the first event marking the establishment of the new Irish Free State. It was rushed to America by special messenger for the Standard-Examiner. It shows the crowds watching British soldiers unrolling barbed wire and tearing down other defenses of Dublin Castle as the first step in the military evacuation of Ireland, following immediately upon the consummation of the peace pact. Dublin Castle had been the seat of British power in Ireland for more than 700 years. Similar barricades were removed from the Dublin city hall, occupied by the British under the protection of arms since December 22, 1920.



FIRST PICTURE OF RIOTING

First picture of the latest riot scenes in Egypt which followed General Allenby's order expelling Zaghlul Pasha from Cairo. The mob fired the railroad station at Cairo and tore up railroad tracks despite interference of Egyptian police. British troops, seen in the picture, were ordered out to defend the native police and firemen. Many buildings were fired, street cars overturned and a number of rioters were killed before the mob, which worshipped Zaghlul as demi-god, was dispersed.



LIVE CAPTIVES PUT UNDER ICE

"No Quarter" Is Rule in
Warfare Conducted in
Arctic Forests

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—Only the use of rifles and machine guns distinguishes the warfare now in progress between Bolshevik troops and Karelian insurgents in the Arctic forests of Russian Karelia from the primitive stalking and hunting that the white forces of the north have waged against each other in this frozen land for ages. (Karelia is a section of northwestern Russia bordering on the White sea and extending into southwestern Finland.)

The Karelians, hunters, fishermen and trappers on childhood, know the forest trails as well as the wolves, who here outnumber the humans. Fur-clad like Eskimos, wearing snowshoes or skis, they dash through the frozen land and in the long Arctic nights pounce upon their similarly clad Bolshevik foes.

Reports of the guerrilla warfare which have recently reached Helsinki indicate that in many instances "no quarters" has been the rule on both sides. The insurgents accuse the Bolsheviks—who in this case are also Karelians, but red army men—of stripping their prisoners naked and dropping them alive, through holes chopped in the ice of the lakes which dot the forests. They freeze to death even before they are drawn, for some days the cold has been so intense that to expose a bare hand to the frigid air meant a frozen hand in a few minutes. The Bolsheviks present similar charges against the insurgents.

The Karelian revolt began late in October, but the Russian soviets did not begin active operations against the Karelians until the latter part of December.

The territory actually occupied by the insurgents consists only of about 10,000 square miles of sparsely settled forest wilderness, with a total population only of about 40,000 persons.

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"KING OF ROME" DIES.

DERBY, Eng., Jan. 28.—"King of Rome," the world's champion pigeon, has just died here. In 1913, the bird won the world's longest pigeon race from Rome to Derby, a distance of roughly 1,000 miles.

"HOW MUCH?" HEARD AS SALUTATION ON STREETS

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—"Sholka" (how much?) has become a general term of salutation in Russia. Everybody is buying and selling. There is practically nothing which can not be bought if sufficient money is offered.

Trade is not confined to the market places. It is carried on everywhere in the streets. It isn't bad manners to stop a man on the street and ask him how much he wants for his heavy cap, or his astrakhan-trimmed overcoat. No woman takes it as an affront to be asked how much she will take for her sable stole or silver purse.

There are many well-dressed persons moving about the street in furs which don't belong to them, but is being shown in the hope that they may get an offer for it and have a chance to earn a commission.

Improvised cafes which are springing up everywhere under the direction of members of the former bourgeoisie are frequently furnished with elaborate upholstered chairs and divans from some grand drawing room. The walls are lined with oil paintings and tapestries. The porcelain frequently bears the crests of famous families. It is all for sale.

The cultivated waitresses are frequently money-changers who will buy foreign exchange or undertake any sort of business commissions.

Recently, a party of Americans, including several women attended mass at one of the famous churches in Moscow. When the priests in their gorgeous gold gowns marched through the mass of standing worshippers one of the men warned the women: "When these priests pass you don't take hold of their robes and ask 'Sholka?'"

AIRMEN GOING ON POLAR TRIP

Pair of Norwegian Flyers
Will Accompany Roald
Amundsen

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—Two Norwegian aviators, Lieutenant Omdal and Sergeant Odd Dahl, will accompany Roald Amundsen when he starts north again from Seattle, Wash., next May and will make a dash for the North Pole by airplane.

They will also carry a moving picture outfit and about 20,000 feet of film. Two extra men have been engaged here by Amundsen for the expedition.

Both Omdal and Dahl are expert wireless operators and expect to keep the Maud, Amundsen's ship, in touch with Spitzbergen and to receive messages from the Norwegian wireless station at Stavanger.

The two aviators will join the Maud at Seattle. The airplanes to be used in the North Pole dash will have motors of 40-horse-power, accommodate two passengers and be provided with skis and wheels.

Only one machine will be used at a time and the other held in reserve. As the Maud does not offer sufficient space, a shed must be built on the ice for the use of the airplanes.

TWO ICEBREAKERS SENT TO PETROGRAD

REVAL, Estonia, Jan. 28.—Two huge ice-breaking cruisers, the Alexander Nevsky and the Svyatoy, have just been sent to Petrograd by British naval authorities to keep that Russian port open this winter if possible.

They were built for Russia in the world war and were used by the allies at Archangel and in the White Sea during the occupancy of the Archangel district by American and other allied troops.

It is said that their names will be changed to Lenin and Trotsky. They are among the largest ice-breakers in

PRINCESS SAD BECAUSE SHE CAN'T BE JUST PLAIN GIRL



Princess Yolanda of Italy and her little sister, Princess Maria.

(By NEA Service)
ROME, Jan. 28.—If you were a royal princess would your great desire in life be to have a little home of your own, make your own clothes, cook your own meals—be just a simple housewife?

How many young girls who have to perform these services have dreamed of the joy of being a royal princess?

And yet the most beautiful princess in the world, Yolanda of Italy is known, is credited with being sad because she is a princess.

All she really wants, so she tells her intimates, is to live quietly just like a simple middle-class girl.

DEVOTED TO PARENTS
First of all she is devoted to her father and mother, her sisters and brothers. Of course all the world is talking about the rumor of Yolanda's engagement to the heir of the Belgian throne.

The Italian royal family is noted as being the most democratic, the most "bourgeois" in its happy home life of all kingly circles.

Queen Elena, who has brought up her children just as an unregal mother of the middle class would do, has never scorned being a regular housewife. King Victor Emmanuel

doesn't mind letting the world know that his greatest joy is in the simple home pleasures.

As for Princess Yolanda, she trims her own hair, makes her own blouses, her own undergarments. Her greatest delight is when she plays at mothering her favorite sister, little Princess Maria, and is permitted to make her clothes for her.

LIKES REAL PICNICS.
Yolanda can cook spaghetti better than a chef. Her happiest days are when the royal family, free from servants, makes one of their country places near Rome and has a real "American picnic."

During the war Yolanda worked in hospitals. One of her great friends was former Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page. She used to ask him fireless questions about American girls. In the royal library are many books beloved by Yolanda, presented to her by this author-diplomat.

Yolanda is a little princess who doesn't want to grow up even to become a queen.

If she were to change places with some American girl who longs to be a royal princess, she could take charge of an American home, from cooking, cleaning to darning and darning in a way to put the modern American flapper to shame.

In setting forth the reasons for their internment, Lieutenant Governor Sir E. H. Craddock declared in an address before the Burma legislative council that there was in Burma a small political clique animated by race hatred and by a desire to subvert the authority of the government and take the reins of power into their own hands.

These men, he said, were using every means, fair and foul, to make the prince a victim of a boycott.

Summing up the political situation in Burma, he declared that this clique had first, a year ago, sought the same constitutional reforms that had been given to the provinces of India, but that when they saw that this was likely to be granted, they had made it clear that what they really wanted, and to which they were home rule outside the British empire.

Having captured the political machine, he asserted, these men were endeavoring to transform over the people of Burma by use of the boycott.

"They are careful to pay a lip-service on every possible occasion to the so-called doctrine of non-violence," the lieutenant governor said. "They are far too solicitous of their own safety to indulge in any violence, but they care nothing that their preaching and intimidation must inevitably lead to the use of violence by their dupes."

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN LONDON CLUBS

LONDON, Jan. 28.—London clubland has for a long time been in a bad way financially, and something like a crisis seems to have set in at the end of the year. It is said that registrations from prominent clubs have been pouring in by the hundreds and that club secretaries are at their wits' end how to carry on.

One club has already sent out an S. O. S. to its members, begging them to pay their dues for 1922 during the current month, falling which there will be a foreclosure on the club premises.

Few men nowadays belong to more than one club, instead of half a dozen, as was the rule in more prosperous times, and commercially valuable members, meaning those who go to their club only and spend money there on food, wine and cigars, are somewhat scarce.

BREAKDOWN OF RUSS SCHOOLS SEEMS TRAGIC

Teachers and Pupils Outside Moscow Are Appallingly Poor

MOSCOW DOES BETTER

Children Make Fun of Comrades Who Profess Bolshevism

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The virtual breakdown of Russia's school system is one of the tragedies of the general economic situation. Outside of this city, in the dozens of smaller places where the correspondent traveled, the poverty of both teachers and pupils is appalling. Those in the United States who get their education by tramping for miles through the snows to the little red school house were far better off than the eager students of this land.

STORY OF TEACHER.

"How can I teach?" asked a woman teacher in Samara. "I have barely enough clothes to cover my body. I sleep in a cold room and I have next to nothing to eat. For months my salary has not been paid. I keep life together by trading in the public market, selling goods on commission. Nor can I expect the children to learn. They come to school hungry, poorly clad and, as the rooms are cold, we go through the motions of learning, that is all. They haven't any books, there is no chalk for the blackboard. The discipline goes to pieces."

In Moscow, teachers' salaries hadn't been paid for many months, until recently, when they were given from 200,000 to 300,000 rubles each, as a month's salary, equivalent to the price of 10 pounds of butter, half enough to buy a pair of shoes, or one-tenth the cost of a suit of clothes. The men and women teachers are ragged, wearing clothing that is literally falling apart. Some of them have secured the privilege of living in the school buildings where some heat is furnished. The clothing of the pupils is on a par with that of the teachers.

CHILDREN PATIENT.
In Moscow schools, notwithstanding there is good discipline and the pupils show an abiding will to learn. They are astonishingly light-hearted. Except some rather strange religious opinions, they are happy and merry for all their poverty and just like American school children.

They are not at all communistic. They make fun of their comrades or teachers who wear long hair and call themselves bolsheviks. They attend lectures by Lunacharski, commissar of schools, or Madame Lenine or others, and run through a whole afternoon and they do this on empty stomachs and yet do not complain.

RUSSIAN FEMINISTS DEMAND MORE POWER

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—Madame Alexandra Kollontai, one of the leaders of the Russian feminist movement, charges in an article she has written in the Pravda, that petty bourgeois narrowness and superstition are preventing women from the power they merit in the soviet government.

She says that no woman was a voting delegate at the Communist conference presiding the ninth All-Russian soviet congress held here and that only 24 women were included among the 2,000 voters at the congress, despite the fact that 50 per cent of Russian voters are women.

She alleges that women are very active in politics but less than three per cent of the membership of town soviets is represented by women, and in the village soviets they have only two-tenths of one per cent of the membership.

Furthermore, she states there are only five women members in the central executive committee of 200 which is Russia's chief governing body.

"It is not only a matter of such discrimination," she declares, "but greatly retards the re-establishment of agriculture in which peasant women play an important part."

UNIVERSAL TONGUE NEEDED BY LEAGUE

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Professor Gilbert Murray, one of the members of the executive committee of the league of nations, says the necessity of an international language was forebodingly borne in upon him at the recent meetings of the league of nations at Geneva.

"If you spoke in English," he said, "it was translated into French; if in French it was translated into English; if in any other language it was translated into English or French that was his own language."

On the whole, he thought the natural way out of the difficulty would be for the league to recognize one of two artificial international languages, either Esperanto or Ido.

The latter for most Europeans was easier. To non-Europeans there were certain advantages in Esperanto, which had a smaller number of roots.

RED TRADE AGENT CLAIMS IMMUNITY

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The court appeal has just decided that Leon Kravsin, the soviet trade agent in England, is not entitled to diplomatic immunity which he claimed after he was brought against him by a Turkish textile firm to recover the sum equivalent to about \$190,000.

Kravsin asserted that his recognition by the British foreign office as an agent of the soviet government under the provisions of the Russian trade agreement constituted immunity.

Lord Justice Bankes, in dismissing Kravsin's appeal, said the Russian agent was not established that he was recognized in any capacity other than in the provisions of the Russian trade agreement.

It is understood that the case was taken to the house of commons, which is the ultimate tribunal of appeal.